sis, is represented in Plate XLIV, Fig. 2, by a male specimen. It is characterized by the great breadth and intensity of the black bands on the upper side of the wings, which are quite as broad as in the summer form *marcellus*. I find this form prevalent in the spring of the year on the St. Johns River, in Florida. Expanse, 2.50-2.75 inches.

(2) Winter form telamonides, Felder, Plate XLIV, Fig. i, $.

In this form the tails of the hind wings are somewhat longer than in *walsM,* and are not simply tipped, but bordered on either side for half their length with white, and the red spots near the anal angle do not coalesce to form a crimson bar, but are separate. The black transverse bands on the upper side are wider than in *walshi.* Expanse, 2.75-3.00 inches.

(3) Summer form marcellus, Boisduval, Plate XLIV, Fig. 3, $. In this form, which represents the second generation emerging in the summer and fall from chrysalids produced from eggs of *walsbi, floridensis,* and *telamonides,* the tails of the hind wings are greatly lengthened, being fully twice as long as in *walshi,* the black bands are greatly widened, and there is but a single small spot of crimson (sometimes none) above the anal angle of the secondaries. Expanse, 3.00-3.25 inches.

Early Stages.—These are well known. The caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the papaw *(Asimina triloBd),* and wherever this plant is found the butterfly is generally common.

Ajax ranges from southern New England, where it is very rare, west and south over the entire country to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. It is very common in the lower Appalachian region, and in southern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee is especially abundant

(2) Papilio eurymedon, Boisduval, Plate XLIV, Fig. 5, $ (Eurymedon).

Butterfly. — This beautiful insect belongs to the same group

as the four succeeding species. In the style of the markings it recalls *P. turnus*, but the ground-color is always pale whitish-yellow or white, the tails of the hind wings are more slender, and the white marginal spots on the under side of the fore wings are fused together, forming a continuous band. There are other differences, but these, with the help of the plate, will suffice for the ready identification of the species. Expanse, 3.50-4.00 inches.